LOUISVILLE: JAN. 20, 1849.

We send, occasionally, a number of the Examines to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be in-

Hiram Powers.

a brother of the great sculptor that Hiram Pow- glorious cause as we are; and we call on you, ers will not return to the United States in the therefore, to reflect on what you owe the

artist did not know."

Western Organ and Messenger. The two organs of the Sons of Temperance for Ohio and Kentucky have been united, and are published with this title. Mr. Underwood, him are Messrs. G. M. and E. S. Young. The paper is published simultaneously in Louisville and Cincinnati. The union of the two papers will be advantageous to the subscribers in both States. Experience has shown that an organ for a single State must languish. If the members of the Order in both States give's cordial support to this paper, it will maintain a high rank among the papers of the country.

To the Friends of Emancipation-Circulation of Documents.

We presume, from what has already taken place in the Legislature, that delegates to the Convention will be elected in August, and that the Convention itself will meet in October next. We, therefore, have left, a little over six months to the election. Within that period the great question of emancipation in Kentucky is to be met, discussed and decided. The question is, can it be done satisfactorily to those who wish to see our Commonwealth relieved of the greatest pressure that bears down on its energies.

We have received letters from friends in different parts of the State, anxiously inquiring of us what plan has been adopted, or is in contemplation, for a proper and effective diffusion of emancipation sentiment? The writers of these letters, to a man, agree with us in the opinion, that it is not safe to leave the question to work its way by its own merits. They concur with us in the belief that the people need enlightenment, and that the best means to enlighten them is through the instrumentality of the printing press. Money must be raised for defraying the expense of printing and circulating newspapers and tracts among the people. The necessary fand can be raised, we think, without much difficulty. All that is needed is a few of the right sort of men in the various counties, to see and talk with their neighbors and friends, and induce them to contribute to an emancipation

An intelligent and warm-hearted friend in Henry county, writes to us thus:-"The subject of emancipation is exciting a great deal of interest here. As may be supposed, many are opposed to it. The community are willing and anxious, however, to have the subject discussed, though the time has been that this would not have been allowed. No obstacle now exists in the way of a free examination of the question of slavery in all its relations to society.

would exercise an immense influence in bringing about a revolution in public sentiment on the subject."

Another friend, a most earnest and devoted champion of freedom, writing to us from Lewis | the spider collects poison from the most beauticounty, says that he has just returned from a ful flowers. He would be warmed into vice by visit to Maysville. He found great interest in the subject there, and was told that a thousand dollars could be raised in that city, for a fund to be used in printing and circulating documents. After mentioning the names of several gentlemen who will probably give sums of from fifty to a hundred dollars each, he adds :-

"The proposition is to publish facts and arguments, showing the moral, pecuniary, intellectual, and social wrongs of slavery, to impress the people with these wrongs, and to arouse the

"I think the proposed enterprise will be very effective. It is one well matured by yourselves-It has long been contemplated. We want facts and arguments, showing the evils of slavery to the farmer, mechanic, the school system, the property, &c., &c.

friends throughout the State, that if proper ex. one must see that the two years within which there are virtuous women who walk there, durertions are used to inform the people fully on the statue was to be completed must be com- ing the day. Where do they all come from?the subject, emancipation can be effected. It puted from this time. Mr. Powers could not Not from the slave States, certainly, for a very is also believed by many that, unless some means know that Mr. Robb had not changed his mind. obvious reason. But for exciting the ire of our are adopted, by which the people can be reached, He could not commence the statue till he had neighbors nearer home, across the Ohio River. the great, and good, and glorious cause of eman. heard from Mr. Robb. cipation must be postponed, and our State must continue to grown under the curse of negro slavery through many dark years to come.

thousands of men who only need a little wak- exhibit it in America. calculated to enlighten the public mind on the igation the statue was delivered to him. subject of slavery, were thrown broadcast over Mr. Robb claims that the two years expired i probably be secured beyond a coubt.

This paper, the Examiner, is by far too re- not expire till June 6, 1848.

per as this. The circulation of the Examiner st be at least trebled within the coming thrue months, and this increase will depend on this efforts of our friends. We are willing to labor for the cause without any pecuniary compen tion, and we can, therefore, confidently appeal to our friends for assistance. There is not a day to be lost! We must all go to work with all our mind and heart immediately. Delay is not only dangerous, but, if much longer indulged in, it will prove fatal. Let it be continually borne in mind that Emancipation in Kentucky can be accomplished only by the united and persevering efforts of all its friends. You, reader,

spring, as has been stated, a letter to that effect | cause. Consult your heart, be connselled by for "Angle Romans" put 'Angle Normans." having arrived at hand. The same letter states your consience and then go to work for the In No. 4, for "We," in line 45, put 'He;' "difis correct) a block of marble which cost him ask what you shall do? The answer is rea. 'rocks not of igneous, &c.' \$1,200, (the blocks of which Eve and the Greek dy: Talk with your friends and neighbors Slave were wrought cost only \$200 to \$300,) and see that their hearts are true and their I do not answer certain questions. I do not work was coming next, but the relative of the cipation. Contribute your money and induce more particularly than I have been doing. I of Louisville, who is well known to Kentuckians view, for which we are willing to labor by day table class of readers-1 differed (honestly 1 from the ability displayed in editing the Mes- and for which we pray at night. Do not leave trust) from you, toto celo-I desired to address senger, is the principal editor. Associated with this sacred duty to be attended to by others. It your readers-I knew that they would never see

sin of folding your arms and concluding that to be understood by us all, before we elect dele-Each one has as much to do on his own account to be discussed in all its length and breadth. and humanity.

borhoods, and let us hear from you speedily as to what success you meet with!

Powers' Greek Sinve.

This great work of the American sculptor has arrived in our city, and is daily visited by arge numbers of delighted spectators. It is beautiful as the first pure sigh of virgin love. intensity to the darkness of the future.

Some have objected to the exhibition of this statue as indelicate. We feel confident that objection. They fear only the effect upon the would suggest that if documents could be distributed among the people, treating the question manfully, firmly, and yet calmly, they gone past redemption. It is the impurity of his is corrupted by it as the dead carcass is corruptimpurity from the sight of Virtue herself, as dying from want and wretchedness.

We wish to say a word or two about the Powers. We have read with care the publica- cred? church, to the every-day laborer, who has got dering a copy of his Eve. Mr. P. believed this country they reverse the French practice; that this horrible condition was presented in conthe notion that emancipation will throw him out to be a mistake, and wrote to Mr. R. stating his is, that there are scarcely any of the girls who trast with the condition of the blacks in Amerof employment and greatly diminish his means belief. Mr. R. wrote in answer that it was a are virgins when they marry. I think there is ica, as a justification of slavery. of getting a living, and of acquiring money and copy of the Greek Slave, and not of the Ere, no man who ever staid a week in New York There is a deep conviction in the minds of our Mr. Powers on the 6th of June, 1846. Every tutes who promenade Broadway at night than

At the time of Mr. Robb's application, Mr. Powers had nearly completed a copy of the Greek Slave for Lord Ward, and had made con-All reflecting men concur in estimating the siderable progress on another copy which had effect of judicious and pointed documents alike. been ordered by Sir Charles Coote. These are The political parties are aware of the great in the two copies which are now in this country. fluence of scattering their respective publica- Neither of them was originally intended for tions among the people, and always attend to it. Mr. Robb. The artist had obtained from Mr. We do not think it likely that any one can ex- R. permission to exhibit his copy, when finishaggerate the influence which a series of tracts, ed, in the cities of the United States "as long containing facts and arguments on the subject as he liked." Before Mr. P., however, had reof slavery, showing how it is inimical to men of ceived an answer to his application for permisall classes, and interests of all kinds, would have, sion to exhibit, Lord Ward consented to give up if distributed widely over the State. There are his copy to the artist, in order that he might

ing up to become effective friends of emancipa- Mr. P. then determined to let Mr. Robb have tion. There is now no means of reaching them. the copy originally intended for Lord Ward, if content. Did the women of the South have no There are others who, from various reasons, are Mr. R. should make no objections to the exhiprejudiced against emancipation, who can be bition. But after this copy had been sent to won over to truth and right, by having a few America, Sir Charles Coote wrote to Mr. Powjudicious considerations addressed to their ers, informing him that his private fortune had of that nation, whether they are educated or minds. There are many conscientious slave- been impaired by the troubles in Ireland, and he not. Can any man believe that if every man in bolders, too, who can be brought to see the mon- wished Mr. P. would take the statue off his France knew that his wife was virtuous, it strous evils of slavery; men who have not rea. hands. Mr. P. supposing that Mr. Robb might would be a year before they would have a good, soned much on the subject, whose preposess- wish to receive a copy sooner than the Ward well-established government? If the women sions in favor of slavery will fall as soon as the statue could be delivered to him, wrote to Mr. in France were a majority of them virtuous, truth is presented to them. We wish to confirm R. and offered the Coote copy to him, stating, at would they hold their elections on Sunday? all the friends of the cause in the State, and by the same time, that it was of much purer marplacing in their hands facts and arguments, to ble than the Ward copy. Mr. R. refused this enable them to meet the advocates of slavery offer, and demanded the delivery of the Ward my. Now, if a series of documents copy on the first of March, 1848. To avoid lit-

Kentucky, the cause of emancipation would January, 1843; but it must be evident to every in Africa, is there not a great gain? But how one who examines the subject, that the time did

with it expects to make a dollar by it. We in. Mr. Robb; but Mr. R. acted as if the artist had Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri, neighbors. We carnestly ask each one to go around in his neighborhood and see if he cannot procure some subscribers. If each one will only do this, our expectation will be greatly increased, and we shall be able to address thousands of minds that need just such a newspa
lar statue than he had to the one purchased by Mr. Grant. He indignantly refused the Coote in the omission of which is complained of, was written in the communication, we supposed it was intended to be printed separately. It was accordingly torn off, and accidently lost. If "Moses" will send us the corrections again, we will cheerfully publish them, and thus make the only amends now in our power.

nication and the subjoined commen

GENTLEMEN:-The first paragraph in my article No. 3, was a verbal correction of the typo- cannot propagate so fast. graphical errors in the one which preceded it. 4. In No. 3, line 27, for "not to" put 'not so:

You are rather complaining, gentlemen, your friends to contribute their money, for the came to the conclusion, immediately after readcreation of a fund to be employed in sending ing the first number of your paper, (No. 76) the Examiner and tracts into every county and which you were so kind as to send me, to write neighborhood in the State. Every dollar we a series of articles upon the subject. I saw at receive shall be most scrupulously applied to once that your paper was very ably conducted, the furtherance of the great object we have in and I had no doubt that you had a highly respecis your duty, and you cannot transfer it to my articles if I wrote for any other journal .another. Remember that but a few months re- I do not so deceive myself as to imagine that main, and that a vast amount of labor is to be what I write will have any great weight with effected. It is to be performed by willing hearts any body, but I know one thing very well, that and dedicated hands. Do not be guilty of the is, that to understand this question as it ought others will carry out the work successfully .- gates to the Convention next summer, it ought as he can perform, and no one can accept a I think that people are in favor of abolition and commission to attend to the business of another. emancipation because of their partial and limi-Money must be raised, conviction must be pro- ted views of it. I do not think that I ever moted, and for this purpose every anti-slavery argued for victory. My ancestors took some man in Kentucky must give his time and means part in achieving our Independence, and my to the truly good and glorious cause of eman- aim is the perpetuity of our confederated Recipation. Now let us join hands and hearts, public, the good of our common country, and and with shoulder to shoulder march firmly to truth. You cannot desire anything else. But the great work that invites our energies and is to arrive at the truth in this matter, we must worthy of our best efforts. Let no one fall back take a very extended and comprehensive view and prove traitorous to the cause of freedom of it. Do you not, and do not all who advocate abolition and emancipation, set out by Go to work, friends, in your respective neigh- comparing Kentucky and the slave States with the free States. I have set out to do the same thing. I have, however, concluded to stop in my series of articles, and noswer, or try to answer some of your objections now, because am not well, and have very much to do, and l find it much easier to answer your objections

than to write one of the series of articles. You ask me to give you authority for what ! There is nothing about the statue that is not said in my first number, as to the condition of beautiful. It is beautiful in the general idea, the negro race in Africa. You surely know too and beautiful in all the details. There is a soul | well the rules of logic to require of me any such u that marble that kindles a soul in every be- thing. If I were to say that there was not a holder. We wonder at the magic power of the county in Kentucky in which the people did not artist, which can give softness to the rigid mate- grow cotton, would you not at once say that rial, and fill it with the features of life. This there was no cotton grown in Woodford or statue does not seem, like Pygmalion's, to re. Bourbon, and require me to prove that there quire the Goddens of Beauty to give it life .- was. Now, if you will name any extensive ter The life is there. The statue tells a tale of rob- ritory in Africa, where the negroes have exclubery and inhumanity, of blighted hopes and sive control, in which they do not either capture We look with the maiden to the past, where all them into bondage, or sell their own children, the sunshine of her life is gathered, and to the then I will tell you what I know about that part ed by the rays of the sun. He would gather receiving forty millions of dollars as a yearly and a fair fight. income, while the millions of their flocks are

I never said that the slave trade was under the sight of the icicles that hang on Dian's the special patronage and sanction of Heaven. I think the question is very fairly answered, charges that have been lately made against Mr. ry. American slavery, regard marriage as sa- will find as many errors in the editorial columns

tions that have been made on that subject, and It has been my fortune to meet with many errors are ever made, but he may rest assured we believe that Mr. Powers is entirely free gentlemen who have traveled extensively in that as much care is taken to present his articles from blame. In August, 1845, Mr. Robb re- Europe, some of whom have sojourned several correctly as with any portion of the Examiner. quested Hon. R. H. Wilde to write to Mr. years in all the larger States in Europe; and I So much for "fair play." Powers, and learn from him on what terms he have read some books on the subject; and from 2. The next point on which we wish to offer would furnish Mr. R. with a copy of the Greek what these books and these gentlemen tell me. I a few remarks, is the condition of the negroes Stave. Mr. P. agreed to furnish a copy for 600 have no doubt that there are in proportion to in Africa. pounds, one half to be paid in advance, and the the population, as many chaste and virtuous "Moses," it will be remembered, asserted other half upon the completion of the work, at married slaves in the United States, as there are the end of two years. Everything goes to show married free women in Europe. The commisthat the statue was to be delivered in Florence. sioners appointed by Parliament to examine into In December, 1845, Mr. R. wrote to Mr. P. or- the state of education in Wales, say that in that that he wished. This letter was received by city, but will say that there are more prosti-I could tell something of their great purity. It is not for argument sake, or to compliment the white women in the slave States, that I affirm that they are the chastest and purest women in the world; but because it is a fact-to their everlasting honor be it spoken. Does all this count for nothing? In making up the crown of this country's jewels, does the angel-purity of the fair daughters of the South count for nothing? In what States were the Presidents of these United States born? Did their pure mothers have no part in forming their characters? That great and good man, John Quincy Adams, said more than once in Congress-and he seems always to have said it with a feeling of intense mortification-that the men of the slave States had always determined the legislation of the country. part in giving to their sons and husbands this superiority? Say what you may for education.

> Well, you may say, that allowing all this to beso, this is not answering your question. Very Kentucky as an abstract question? If the marriage relation is better observed among the ne-

We invite attention to the following commu- from field labor, secures their marriage, affords of my mother," is as familiar as honsehold an institution which nearly all of our wisest and can get the best price for them. ers those States such prolific nurseries." Now, jority of the slaves of Kentucky will be sent?eriter "Moses" by the Editors of the To the South; where this same Committee say

You know very well, gentlemen, that even at statements need to be somewhat modified. If you will show me fair play, I can't see what the North, among the most decided aboliexcuse you can give for not printing it.* It is tionists, there are many of the most intelligent trade. We rejoice that our friend's seeming that you should have made a groundless accusanot unreasonable that I should desire to be cor- of them, who see that all schemes of abolition doubts have passed away, and that he joins The Cincinnati Atlas says:-"We learn from are precisely as much bound to labor in this rectly understood. Will you not publish the which have any regard to the welfare of the poor with us in denouncing the traffic as infamous. the friends of emancipation is true, but that we correction, and also the following in Nos. 3 and negro, are so utterly impracticable, and who see "Moses" certainly is advancing. A little while attempt to deceive the people is not true. Read that Mr. Powers has just received from "Cera redemption of our beloved commonwealth from ferences;" they do not hesitate to say, that if such is the not think it possible for the Almighty to sanction it right and that it will promote the welfare of verza" (we are not sure that this orthography the thraidom of African Slavery. Do you "rocks of igneous formation," should read law of their race, that they must degenerate and an infamous traffic! Will "Moses" be so kind both white and black. them perish, all of which would be better express- tion, which he thinks has the blessing of Heaed in the language of Cain, "Am I my negro ven resting upon it, has grown out of a trade and we felt some curiosity to know what great minds enlightened with respect to eman- know that I ought new to stop to answer them brother's keeper?" "God has no right to require which is abhorrent to Heaven and earth? The this at my hands."

Finally, as to how far the institution of slamighty, you certainly will allow that the only bad tree. way by which man can know anything as to the will of God about anything, is from his inspired word. Now, do you not know that God by his servant Moses, instituted perpetual slaerminate with the year of Jubilee? and do you not know that God by his servant Moses did have to contend?

I have heard many sermons in my life, and hope to hear many more; but those sermons slaves shielded by the majesty of law? have been few and far between, in which the preacher did his duty either to the servant or his master, as to what they owed to each other .-Here is where the matter ought to commence: let every christian master treat his servant as he | masters by law prevented from separating huss commanded in the Bible and there would be no great sin in it.

I think that you emancipationists deceive the people, and present the question with two faces, shen you are asked what is to become of the negroes, if an emancipation act be passed. You nearly all say that they will, a majority of them, gards slavery as a christian institution! be sold to the South, where the climate suits them; and where they will be no worse off than they are with us. Here you say nothing about probably the extravagant production of a somethe sin of Christians in the sugar and cotton | what excited imagination. Nor have we comgrowing States holding slaves, &c., &c., and here you take no count of the happiness of the the fair wives and mothers of the South. No negro. When I present the question with its one can surpass us in admiration for them. negro ever had? May I not say with truth, a as crystal is the fame of the mother of Washonsiderate, christian master.

In my next I will take up where I left off my last article, with the negro race.

There are several points in the preceding artile, on which we desire to present a few remarks. First. Our correspondent complains that there have been typographical errors in his

Fair play, it is our wish and purpose always to give to correspondents, whether advocating future, where no ray penetrates the gloom .- of Africa, and give you my authorities. If or opposing the cause dear to us, and we are The brightness of the past serves only to give there be any such place you ought to know it. astonished at the intimation that we have failed I do not. As to the white men who have par, therein. We can say with all the confidence of ticipated in these abominations, I hold them in conviction, that a paper has never been pubutter abhorence, though I have no doubt there lished which aimed to deal more fairly with have been good men who have been engaged in opponents than the Examiner. Let our publithe slave trade; as for instance, the great En- cation of the addresses of Gao. W. Johnson minds of others. We believe that any one who glish divine, John Newton. And after all, to Esq., and President Shannon, unabridged and is affected with any but the purest feelings in the presence of this representation of purity is day of final accounts, as those two Arch beyond all reasonable limits. But truth is our own soul that is reflected from the marble. He Bishops, and twenty-four Bishops in England, aim and we are determined, as far as in us lies, of whom Mr. Alexander Campbell speaks, as that truth and error shall have an open field

We regret that any typographical errors should have disfigured our correspondent's articles, but, if he knows anything about newspapers, he knows that errors will sometimes occur. where extreme care is taken. If "Moses" will however, in number 3. You ask me, does slave- look over the past numbers of the paper, he its government, therefore we may believe that who has one child to educate, will obtain pecuas in his communications. We regret that

without qualification, of the negroes, that in Africa "the law of their nature and their race is to hunt and kill and devour one another, or to waylay and seize and sell into bondge;" and

Now we know, as every one knows, that the shall choose, in one of thy gates where it liketh moral condition of Africa is dark and terrible in- him best; thou shalt not oppress him."deed, but we do not know that its condition is How does our friend like this "particular law?" universally so terrible as "Moses" asserts. We Are he and his pro-slavery friends ready for its therefore asked him for proof of his assertion. application to American slavery? From the He has heretofore declined giving it, and still efforts sometimes made for the recovery of rundeclines. He now takes shelter behind a rule away slaves, efforts not always of the gentlest of logic, and refuses to substantiate his state- kind, we should imagine that the propriety of ment until we have demonstrated its unsound- this law in its application to American slavery ness. He will prove his assertion true after we is not universally admitted. Let there be conhave proved it false. Very well; we cheerfully sistency. If the authority of Moses is invoked consent. We seek no shelter behind rules of for the justification of slavery, let his authority and discussed fully and fairly, without bias or logic or any other defence, except the simple be equally regarded in the regulation of slavery. bulwarks of truth.

The assertion of "Moses" is that slavery details. Nor is it necessary, for we assert that universally prevails in Africa, and of such ter- the principle, on which the justification of rible nature, connected with cannibalism, &c., as American slavery by slavery among the Jews by contrast to justify American slavery. Now, rests, is not sound. It is not a fact that because in passing, we may remark, that it is difficult for Moses permitted or commanded a thing to the us to understand how a great wrong in Africa Jews, therefore it is necessarily binding on us. justifies a smaller wrong in America. We can We are not living under the Mosaic, but the understand why the fact of the terrible bondage | Christian dispensation. "The law was our the blacks in Africa would justify benevolent school master, to bring us to Christ." Have people, and this being the most excitable subefforts in their behalf, efforts to deliver them we not the express teaching of the Saviour in ject that will be discussed, should be most serifrom bondage and give them liberty; but it cer- illustration of this point? "Ye have heard that ously, carefully, and dispassionately considered. tainly is beyond our comprehension how that it hath been said, an eye for an eye, and a tooth Though I am a slaveholder, have been born and what complicated machinery of the School fact can justify their transfer into other bond- for a tooth; but I say unto you, that ye resist raised among them, yet I am for gradual emanage, even though of milder form, and especially, not evil," &c. Moses permitted divorces among cipation, and my plan is something of this sort: more and more perfect. when that transfer can be made only by one the Jews. What says Jesus? "Moses, because means, and that means, one which the christian of the hardness of your hearts, suffered you to Kentucky shall be free; the males at the age of schools reported this year in the State, is 1785. world has pronounced infamous, the African put away your wives." The Mosaic dispensa- 25—the females at the age of 20. The time for It is estimated that about 75,000 children are slave trade. This certainly is an anomoly in tion was preparatory to the Christian dispen- the commencement of any system of emanci- annually taught in the private schools. morals, if not in logic, that humanity and reli- sation. The great principles of the moral law pation, it seems to me, should not be less than gion demand and justify an institution which it announces are universal and enduring; five years, for various reasons. If there should of children at the public schools for three coacould not possibly exist except through the in- and these Christ has reiterated and incorporated be a majority of the people in favor of emancistrumentality of a traffic which both humanity with his divine religion. But many of the rules pation, there must necessarily be a large and and religion pronounce accursed?

to doubt the accuracy of "Moses" statement. class doubtless belong the laws and regulations The eminent writer, Malte Brun, states that pertaining to slavery. They gave way and Their opinions should, as far as possible, be re-"the country between the Senegal and Gambria were intended to give way before the all-com- spected, and their interests, as far as practicable, December, 1846, exclusive of New York, was gross in the slave States, than it is among them is inhabited by the Galof, a negro tribe, a mild, Christ in whom there is inhabited by the Galof, a negro tribe, a mild, Christ in whom there is inhabited by the Galof, a negro tribe, a mild, Christ in whom there is inhabited by the Galof, a negro tribe, a mild, Christ in whom there is inhabited by the Galof, a negro tribe, a mild, Christ in whom the country between the coun is inhabited by the Galof, a negro tribe, a mild, hospitable, generous and faithful race, among whom justice the regularly administered by a whom justice the regularly administered by a control of the state of the should be protected. Many or our citizens have large amounts of money invested in negroes; and faithful race, among whom justice the regularly administered by a control of the state do you propose to mend this matter? Your whom justice to regularly administered by a Louisville committee, in urging a plan which chief judge, who travels over the kingdom."_ to you, do ye even so them." stricted in its circulation No one connected Mr. Powers contracted to furnish a copy to will after a while abolish slavery in Maryland. The testimony of the celebrated but unfortunate traveler, Clapperton, is equally interesting and Whether this be a stumbling block or not, their property. A less time than five years attending school during some portion of the tend to spend every cent we receive for it in de-fraying indispensible expenses. We call on Ward. He had no greater claim to this particu-owners, (in these States) withdraws the females of the serious difficulty that we have to contend with humanity, fidelity, and hospitality. These in regard to slavery, is found in the fact, that pation is inserted in our new Constitution. For travelers also concur in stating that invariably professed Christians should invoke the blessing I am fully persuaded there must be a great dethey found the Negroes better men than the of Christ upon an institution which stands in ficiency of labor, as many of the large slave- in the Governor's message at \$16,661,795 37. Moors; and, as we remarked on another occasion, direct opposition to his spirit and precepts: an holders, cultivating large farms, will move out Of this, \$8,642,622 is canal debt, and is amply

sternal slavery.

where do they propose to send them? where do Now, friend "Moses," what think you? Do all the emancipationists allow that a large ma- you suppose that if slavery exists among tribes possessed of such character, it is of that terrible nature which you spoke of as prevailing their life will be so much harder, and where throughout Africa, in comparison with which they will be so much worse cared for, that they American slavery brightened into a blessing !-Perhaps you may conclude with us that your

3. The third point to be noticed is the slave finally be exterminated if they are liberated, let as to inform us how it happens that an institu-Saviour says a corrupt tree cannot bring forth very is sanctioned and approved of by the Al- here is very good fruit growing out of a very

4. The fourth point to be observed is the marriage question.

We desired to know how, as a christian, "Moses" could approve and defend a system very among the Jews; a slavery which did not which does not even recognise the marriage relation. And what does he say in reply?-Why, "that according to the population there give particular laws as to the Government of are as many chaste and virtuous female slaves this same institution? And once more, is not in the United States as there are married free this same Bible fact a stumbling block in your women in Europe." We confess that this way, and the greatest difficulty with which you opinion strikes us as having the merit of entire originality. In which of the slave States, we should like to know, is marriage among the course humane masters often recognise the validity of the marriage relation among the blacks, but where does the law recognise it?-In which one of the fifteen slave States are band from wife? Where are the clerks' offices n which the marriages of slaves are recorded

The truth is, that whatever individuals may do, the slave system does not recognise marriage among the slaves any more than among any other species of property. Yet "Moses" re-

We pass by the astounding assertion of 'Moses in regard to Broadway without comment. It was ments to offer in regard to his eulogium upon ington; equally pure the fame of the mother of John Quincy Adams. Their names and the names of all the glorious sisterhood, America will always cherish as the brightest gems in her coronet. Will "Moses" permit us to remind im that the hearts of those noble Southern while contending for their own liberty, earnest- school system. y desired liberty for all. Washington and Patrick Henry and Jefferson, with all of their evil and a wrong, and carnestly desired its ex-

It has been reserved for "Moses," and others regard slavery as a divine institution on which the blessings of christianity rests. Whether this is to be considered as a sign of progress or of degeneracy, it is not for us to say.

"Moses" thinks that "this Bible fact" is a which this argument rests is that whatever he paysrunaway servant should not be delivered up to mon School Systom? his master, Deut. 23-16. "He shall dwell with thee, even among you, in that place which he

But we have not time nor space to dwell upon

touching proverb, "Strike me, but say no harm | which the Christian world condemns as piracy: and many will send their negroes where they | Legislature has to make provision-

and the real parties by hear

tirring words denounces "as the largest and blackest blot upon the national escutcheon, that many-headed monster, that blighting and blast-

In conclusion, "Moses" charges the friends of have made it, sorry, that is for your own sake .-We care not about it for ourselves, but we regret

tion. That differences of opinion exist among so clearly that it is the existence of the negro since he thought "it hard for him or us to say carefully our editorial columns and you will perrace in the United States, and not the slave how far God sanctions the slave trade." He ceive entire consistency, for our advocacy of condition of it, which constitutes the evil, that can find no difficulty now, for he surely does emancipation rests upon one ground-we believe

For the Examiner.

Let me show you that not only will the community at large, or particular classes be benefited by an efficient Common School System. good fruit, but, according to our friend's views, but that every individual, whatever be his situation or employment, unless he depend for a livelihood upon gulling the unwary, grinding the face of the poor through the means of their ignorance, or preying, valture-like, upon the arcasses of men, after the vital breath of mortality has taken its departure; that all, I say, who have the least well founded pretensions to espectability and moral standing in the community, would be benefited by such a system.

nore than they would be taxed to support it. And here permit me to say that I believe no ystem which does not depend, at least one half, pon a direct tax upon the property of the citizens, can be successful. An ample fund, the proceeds of which shall in all coming time be evoted to the support of schools, may give digcity to the Common School as a State institution, but every man needs to feel that he has n reality, a personal interest in the school, because it is supported by money drawn from his

Then will all feel that they have a direct and ersonal interest in seeing that their funds are used to the best advantage, and that they avail hemselves of the benefit to be derived from that, which, whether used or unused, they must

But how is the man of great wealth to be renunerated for the School Tax which he will have to pay? Whatever tends to increase the prosperity of the State, to make the mass of its citizens more moral, enterprising, wealthy, refined and happy, or to make our State an attractive one for citizens of that class from abroad. relative bearings and its inseparable consequen- though that admiration does not require of us by enhancing the value of his real estate, fosterces, you answer me by asking if I defend sla- to institute invidious comparisons between them ing the spirit of public improvement, and mavery in the abstract. Who is the best friend the and the wives and mothers of the North. Pure king his situation more desirable by surrounding him with a state of society in which he can live more happily, and enjoy, in a more rational and refined manner, the blessings which a beneficent Providence has bestowed upon him eation of the negroes, and raising the necessary What man of wealth, that has lived in the midst tax to carry out these plans. I look upon such of an ignorant and depraved community, has things, as I have said before, as proper subjects women, whose memory he reveres, the mothers their stupidity in all things useful, and their and should any of these plans be engrafted on of Washington and his compeers, glowed with artfulness in committing thievish depradations, the Constitution, I do firmly believe sacred flame in the bosoms of their sons, who, the whole of them, under a well regulated

But its cheapness must commend it to all those who have children to educate, and those true-hearted associates, deplored slavery as an who have not, can certainly find no better way of appropriating a part of their wealth. The Common School System of Massachusetts gives for an average of less than five dollars per who glory in their revolutionary ancestry, to scholar, privileges for education unsurpassed by any system of private schools in the United States. These privileges too are brought within the reach of all, are entirely free to rich and poor, and all classes alike avail themselves of 5. One point more remains to be briefly ex- them. On the contrary, where private schools "That self-preservation is the first law of asamined; the defence of slavery from scripture. are dependent upon, those of the lower class are generally of a very inferior character, while to stumbling block in our way-our greatest diffi- reach those of a more respectable class, the culty. Whether it be a difficulty or not, we scholar must generally be sent from home, at rejoice that "Moses" has brought it forward. an expense of at least one hundred dollars per Let us see how much of a stumbling block it year, which is more than almost any man, less justifiable in so doing, for the sake of the really proves. The argument is this: that be- however wealthy, would have to pay for a good that may come of it. We have much the cause Moses permitted the slave institution school tax. I believe it will be found to be a among the Jews and made particular laws for practical fact, that any man of ordinary wealth, few of us may see it through, yes, very few may American slavery is approved and sanctioned niary advantages from an efficient Common by the Almighty. The general principle on School System, more than equivalent to the tax it much less of an evil, than any of the re-

Moses permitted or sanctioned among the Jews | Citizens of Kentucky, will you not show a is right for us, nay more, is binding upon us. sufficient regard for your reputation as chris-Let us see how far the modern "Moses" will tians, as philanthropists, and as patriots, for the abide by the principle. One of the laws insti- honor of your State, which is now tarnished by in the State, I have not heard of one who is in tuted by Moses was that a stubborn son should the fact, that one fifth of your adult population favor of the immediate and direct abolition of sixbe stoned to death, Deut. 21-21. Should not can read neither your own laws nor the laws of very. All seem to agree that time is required this law be enforced now, as it was among the God; for your own peace, prosperity, and hap- to carry out and perfect any plan that may be Jews of old? Or let us take an instance bear- piness, and, finally, if all these considerations ing more directly upon the point before us .- fail, (which will not fail with Kentuckians,) for One of the "particular laws" instituted by your own pecuniary advantage, to establish on hand over to posterity the hand we have been Moses for the regulation of slavery was, that a a firm basis a well regulated and efficient Com-

> a slaveholder. His words will, therefore, weigh which new exists. much with his fellow-citizens:

For the Examiner. Mesers. Epirons:-As the elections are now over, and the public mind has become calm, and and very interesting report to the Legislature reason and sobersense will be allowed to assume of New York, from Christopher Morgan, Esq., subject of emancipation to be brought forward, ant of Common Schools. prejudice; and I think it quite proper that all who feel an interest (and surely there must be few who think at all, who do not feel an interest) in this subject, should, if possible, let their opinions be known. With this feeling alone, 1 am prompted to give you my notions, crude and undigested as they are.

During the present year the question of a new Constitution will be thrown before the

That after the year 1855, all slaves born in The number of incorporated and private and regulations of the Mosaic code were local respectable minority opposed to it. And this ages of 5 and 16, reported on the 31st of De-But let us turn to the facts which caused us and temporary in their application. To this minority, too, will be principally those whose cember, 1845, exclusive of the City of New of property, and a less time than five years, was 718,123. Such are our views upon "the Bible fact." - will not be sufficient to allow them to dispose of The whole number of children reported as

fore, should be allowed these citizens (whether they be many or faw) to act as they may think is for their interest.

Now, the simple clause of emencipation, fig. ing the time for it to commence, and the age or ages at which the negro shall be free, is all that it is necessary for the new Constitution to con tain. As for all those conditions and stipula. tions about education, which some think should attend upon emancipation, I look upon them as the height of folly. Why: the time I have soygested will make it 25 years before a single slave will be free in Kentucky under the Cousting tion! It occurs to me, that nobody, no set of men, though they call themselves a convention or by any other name which may give dignity and character to their positions, can look forward 25 years, and see what is the best plan to smelierate the condition, or promote to the best advantage the education and happiness of the negroes who have become free. The very genius and spirit of the government under which we live, (and the same spirit should, and undoubtedly will pervade our new Constitution, presupposes that our citizens are honest, inicili gent, and capable of self-government, and able to redress all evils and grievances which may arise and exist at any time. This spirit, then, suggests that the proper mode to settle the question, is to leave all such matters to the Legislature. Empower it, so that it may be able to redress all grievances, to remedy all erils that may arise, in consequence of the freedom of so many negroes. Evil consequences must necessarily arise, on

the extermination of slavery, and those comequences may assume very varied forms, it seems to me as next to impossible to anticipals the remedy for evils, the exact character and tendency of which, we cannot see. Nordal think we have any reason to suppose that future Legislatures will possess less philanthropy and humanity than we; nor that the proper remedies will not be applied to the evils that may arise, for not like evils of the present day, will they be overlooked, and their remedies staved of from year to year, as their characters will be of a sort that cannot be overlooked with public safety, guiding public opinion, and public opinion guiding and directing legislation. It may be feared by some that philanthropy may run wife. and have more than its due weight with the Legislature—that, guided too much by it, it may do things it should not do, and leave undens things it should do But I have so abiding a confidence in the good sense of Kentucklins and such faith in their conservatism, as to be lieve that public opinion will keep any Legista. ture in the right course.

I look upon the adoption of a new Constitution by the people, containing an emancipation clause, as extremely doubtful. I hold, then, that that is the best policy which will effect the object, without having conditions which may make it obnoxious to many minds opposed to emancipation. I allude now especially to plans for the ele-

not experienced more vexation and injury from for legislation, and not for constitution-makers will reject it. Though I am a warm advocate of emancipation, I could not, with my present feelings and opinions, support such a Constitution. Yet I believe I have as kindly feelings for negroes as most men. But the support I give to the cause of emancipation, is not principally based on the kindly feeling I have for the negroes; nor upon the great benefits which may result to the negroes themselves; but because slavery hangs like an incubus upon the prosper ity of our State; because my children and my children's children, will be benefited by it; because it is a great and growing evil which should ture;" that the laws of nature and of society, make our duties first to ourselves and our families, and though we may throw for a time a class of citizens upon society, who are unpresults of emancipation; and that we are doing injustice to posterity, when we leave them an uneducated, and depraved set of negroes in their midst. Among the advocates of emancipation adopted. And as I said before ours is the most playing, we must leave what has been done perfectly plain, and explain our notions of what is to be done, that they may carry them out suc-The following article is from one who has cessfully. Surely, it does seem to me, that a reflected deeply and long upon the subject of plan of emancipation well-digested, and sucemancipation. He is a native Kentuckian, to cessfully begun, will be considered by posterily whom the welfare of his State is very dear, and much less an evil, than the system of slavery

> Common Schools in New York. The Albany Evening Journal publishes along

It appears from this, that on the 31st day of December last there were in the State 10,621 School Districts, the School houses of which were situated in the Town or Ward; 8,070 whole Districts; and 5,462 parts of joint Districts. Returns were received from 8,006 whole Districts, and 5,315 parts of Districts showing 54 whole Districts and 147 parts of Districts, from which no reports were received.

The non-reporting Districts have decreased since the year 1844, from 124 to 64, and the noneporting parts of Districts from 260 to 147. A result which shows that as the people, and the

The following statement shows the attendance

The whole number of children between the

The aggregate debt of this State is set down surely a people among whom the exquisitely institution which owes its existence to a traffic of the State, carrying their slaves with them, provided for. For the remainder, the present